

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

ALGER OUT!

Alger is down!

When the wind blows through the orchard it is the rottenest fruit that falls first.

Alger now—Otis next.

Then perhaps Corbin, and then, pattering down too swiftly to count, the whole worthless lot of War Department incompetents and malignants that have brought the nation to shame and smeared discredit on the incomparable valor of American troops.

The Journal heartily congratulates the Administration and the American people on this auspicious beginning of reform. It would be easy to take an ungracious view of the situation. It would be easy to say that the President was responsible for Algerism, that there would probably have been beef scandals if Alger had never been inside the War Department, that Sons of Somebodies were appointed by Mr. McKinley himself, that Shafter and Otis would have made their records under any Secretary, and that the anti-Schley intrigue was worked up in a department that Alger never touched.

But the Journal is too happy for any such reflections. It prefers to dwell upon the actual good accomplished.

It is true that the departure of Alger may not mean the end of Algerism, but, on the other hand, it may.

It may mean that a new commander will be sent to the Philippines, that the Spanish policy of conducting war by typewriter from a Governor General's palace will be abandoned, that there will be an end of the practice of sending our troops forward to swim rivers under fire and storm intrenchments and then withdrawing them and leaving the natives who trusted to their protection to be massacred by the enemy, and that we shall win our victories in the field instead of in lying bulletins.

It may mean that Corbin and the rest of the ring of staff clerks will be reduced to their proper places, and that the fighting generals, Miles, Merritt, Lawton, MacArthur, Funston, Wheeler and their sort, will have a chance to show how war should be carried on.

Let us hope it means all these things. The Journal is as ready to give the President credit for every reform he may introduce as it has been to condemn him for his part in the awful mismanagement that has brought on the collapse of his military administration.

ARBITRATE!

Another street railroad whose managers have had "nothing to arbitrate" is at war with its men.

That simple fact, leaving the merits of the dispute entirely out of account, constitutes something to arbitrate.

If peace is better than war, if the orderly conduct of business, with good will between employers and employees, is better than confusion, hatred, destruction of property and the ruin of homes, then there is certainly something to arbitrate.

It has been said that the worst peace is better than the best war. While this is not strictly true of national contests, it is almost literally so of industrial disputes. When work is stopped, employers, employed and the community all suffer.

The railroads have been trying to induce Congress to allow them to form pools, because, although they know that it is to their advantage to agree, they cannot help fighting each other unless they are in a position in which they are compelled to keep the peace. It would be equally to the advantage of the corporations if the State should interfere to prevent them from fighting with their men. There ought to be a system of compulsory arbitration that would make such disgraceful reversions to savagery as we are now witnessing impossible.

The railroad managers say "there is nothing to arbitrate." Let us hear from the people who cannot reach their places of business, and whose lives are imperilled when they enter a street car, on this subject. They surely realize that there is something to arbitrate.

Putting aside any just claims the striking workmen may have, the interests of the hundreds of thousands of citizens who are innocent sufferers should be considered. The railroad officials cannot afford to ignore them. The city authorities cannot afford to leave them a prey to either capitalistic rapacity or to the violence of excited crowds.

A street railroad corporation is not a private interest. It is a quasi-public institution. When it quarrels with its workmen for any cause, and a strike ensues, the entire community is concerned. The law that stands off and says, "The State or the municipality cannot arbitrate these differences, because both sides have not asked for mediation," is a farce, a blot on the statute books, and a reflection on the intelligence of the men who framed it.

The city authorities have a duty in this crisis. It is their business to apply every legitimate pressure to end the strike by peaceful arbitration. They have plenty of ways of doing this if they are in earnest. For instance, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit people have no franchise on the Bridge—they are there only on sufferance. What would happen if the city government should say: "Arbitrate or get off the Bridge?"

MISPLACED LENIENCY TO A THIEF.

Cashier George M. Valentine, who robbed the Middlesex County Bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., of \$208,000, has been tried and sentenced to six years in prison. Good behavior will reduce his term to four years. Judge Strong wept in passing sentence upon him.

This totally inadequate punishment will encourage other criminals. Valentine was not an ordinary thief. He was not forced to steal through poverty. He had a good salary, but his vanity and extravagance led him to conscienceless theft. He betrayed the directors that trusted him, and gambled away over \$300,000 of other people's money.

If Valentine had been a brutal burglar, without family connections or social influence, and had blown open the vaults of the Perth Amboy bank and helped himself to its funds, he would have been sent to the penitentiary for fifteen or twenty years, or whatever may be the limit of the New Jersey law.

But he dresses well, knows good people, has entertained handsomely, and every consideration is shown him. A trial is hastily arranged. He confesses. There is a harrowing scene and a silly old Judge weeps as he sentences him to four years in prison.

What a mockery it is for this cold-blooded bank wrecker to cheat Justice of its dues!

VICE ON EXHIBITION.

Alan Dale's letter from London to the Journal calls attention to the shocking scenes in the lobby of the Empire Music Hall. Crowds of low women congregate there, take possession of the lounges, solicit the men and with brazen effrontery leer at respectable ladies.

The managers are careful not to allow anything to happen on the stage that will shock the proprieties, but the purlieus of London are permitted to spew their unspeakable villainy into the lobbies of the Empire, and the spectators accept the revolting exhibit as a matter of course.

It is gratifying that our New York theatres are clean by comparison. The shameful plays presented here by a few managers, who should be put in jail for crimes against public decency, cannot reflect on the people as a whole. We are far better off than the English, where the entire body of theatre-goers, as described by Alan Dale, disgrace themselves by their toleration of immorality.

There is a great difference between having one vile woman exhibit her degradation on the stage and having five hundred of them ply their calling in the open theatre.

QUEER STRAITS FOR INNOCENCE.

Nothing that has happened in the Molineux case, not even the attempt to kidnap Heckmann, who swears that Molineux rented a letter box from him under the name of "Barnet," has shown the desperation that has seized the prisoner as has the fake story from Swayne, the New Haven chemist.

It is a most transparent device. Just as the Grand Jury begins to consider the poisoning case Swayne suddenly remembers that a man of the name of "Cornish" bought poison from him by the pound a year ago. He communicates with Molineux's lawyers, and proceeds to make an affidavit giving all the necessary circumstantial details to bolster up his romance. Of course, the story leaks out to the newspapers, where the members of the Grand Jury are certain to find it.

Harry Cornish went to New Haven, faced Swayne and talked to him. The chemist did not recognize him, although he had been shown his picture a few hours previous.

It is difficult to believe that an innocent man would be driven to such straits to prove that he was guiltless.

FRIENDS WORTH HAVING.

After celebrating Schley Day on July 3, the crew of the cruiser Brooklyn found that they had \$42.69 after paying all expenses. They forwarded that amount to the Journal through George Elerding, the secretary and treasurer of the ship's fund, with the following letter:

Enclosed find check for \$42.69, which I am instructed by the crew of the United States steamship Brooklyn to send you. The members wish it applied to some one of the Journal's many benevolent enterprises for the benefit of the poor people of Greater New York, and trust it may be the means of bringing a little sunshine and happiness to lives that have been made dark and miserable by poverty and want.

No higher compliment could be paid the Journal than this hearty proof of the esteem in which it is held by the brave fellows who took part in the smashing of the Spanish fleet off Santiago. We appreciate their vote of confidence. It is a priceless tribute from the men who have helped to immortalize the American navy.

We prefer their unpurchasable friendship and support to that of a good many Shafter, Algers, Egans, McKinleys and Hannas.

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING.

The greatest race track winners in England, for instance the Duke of Portland, never bet, and give the stakes and purses won by their horses to charity.

The Duke of Westminster has just presented to the Royal Alexander Hospital at Rhyl the 10,000 sovereigns won by Flying Fox in the race for the Eclipse Stakes.

If there must be alleged aristocrats and gamblers here, they would do well to pattern after this action. Instead of making princely gifts to hospitals or to charity, some of our wealthy followers of the turf are running stake horses in selling races, looking for the best of it in the betting ring, or doing other small and unsportsmanlike things.

THE JOURNAL WISHES to put itself on record at the very start, before anybody else can anticipate the suggestion, as urging that the 10th of July of next year be made a holiday and set apart for public rejoicings, under the name of "Alger Day."

DEMOCRATS MEET TO-DAY TO LAY PLANS FOR 1900.

Party Leaders Gather in Chicago and Discuss Issues on the Eve of the Session of the National Committee—Chicago Platform Men of This State Declare Tammany Does Not Control Here.



BRYAN DECLINES TO BE DRAWN INTO THE DISPUTE

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—William Jennings Bryan, candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket in 1896, will start for Chicago to-night to attend the meeting there of the National Committee.

So far as can be learned, his friends are still in the air regarding his intentions in respect to the mass meeting to be held in Chicago under the auspices of the Altgeld faction in Illinois. The following statement by Mr. Bryan is all he will say in relation to the matter which has caused so much comment:

"I will be in Chicago on Thursday to attend the meeting of the Democratic National Committee. Of the Auditorium meeting, whether I shall attend or not, and as to Mayor Harrison's refusal to attend, I must decline to be interviewed."

HARRISON'S DIFFERENCE WITH ALTGELD NOT PERSONAL.

Editor of the New York Journal:

As far as I am personally concerned, I have no difference with former Governor Altgeld. The protest filed by the Democratic State Central Committee against Mr. Altgeld and his man Devin at the St. Louis conference does not really concern me as an individual.

The accusation against Mr. Altgeld is that he became a candidate against a regularly nominated party candidate, without even an attempt to secure the nomination through the regular party channel.

The accusation against Mr. Devin which the National Committee has in hand is that while he has been an employee of the National Committee, supposed to supply news matter favorable to the Democratic party to the country Democratic press, he prostituted his position to aid the independent candidacy of Mr. Altgeld, and attempted to injure the candidacy of the regularly nominated candidate for the Mayoralty. In neither of these cases, however, is personality an issue.

The question Mr. Gahan, the National Committeeman, raises, is simply whether the regular party organization should be recognized and aided in its work, or whether the bushwhackers and political disorganizers should be assisted in undoing all the good which the regular organization hopes to accomplish.

Unless the regular organization in Illinois is recognized, I personally would not hope of carrying the Democratic ticket to success in 1900. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly be the Democratic nominee at the time. With the State of Illinois casting its electoral vote for him he would probably be seated as the successor to President McKinley, but Illinois cannot be expected to give its electoral vote to the Democratic nominee for the Presidency if the regular organization is hampered in its work, and if reward is held out for the political bolter and the political traitor.



CARTER H. HARRISON.

ALTGELD NOT ANXIOUS TO MEET WITH THE COMMITTEE.

Chicago, July 19.—Former Governor Altgeld, in an interview to-day, said:

"I am not yet decided as to whether I will attend the meetings of the National Committee. William White, the National Committeeman from the State of Wisconsin, has telegraphed me his proxy, but I do not think it altogether advisable for me to use it, and have wired him a request to empower some one else to act in his stead.

"Of course, if I do not hear from Mr. White by the time the meeting opens to-morrow morning, I will make use of the proxy, but I prefer to remain on the outside. I have discussed the matter with George Fred Williams and other friends and have decided that it will look too much like a desire on my part to break into the committee's sessions."



CHICAGO, July 19.—The ultra-silver leaders and Advisory committees? Mr. Altgeld was asked. "I do not know anything about it. I do not believe that the committees will be disturbed, but I should be glad to see them if they should be. If they should be, I would not care, for they have a great deal of labor that I would as soon have some other person do for them."

"Do you believe that there is an organized attempt to secure control of the party organization to sidetrack silver and Bryan?"

"I have no doubt about it. The enemies of the work of the men who engage in the attempt are plain to every one who is keeping in touch with current political affairs. It emanates, however, from the very same sources that were arrayed against us three years ago."

All Loyal to Bryan.

Silver, 16 to 1, and Bryan were almost the sole subjects of discussion at the Sherman House and other hotels where members of the National Committee and visiting Democratic delegations assembled. It is rather a strange circumstance that nearly every conspicuous member of the party deems it necessary to protest publicly and frequently his loyalty to Bryan.

Without a single exception the arriving committeemen said they were for Bryan. Even E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin, who sulkily declared he never cared for 16 to 1, said that he admired Mr. Bryan as a man and believed he would be the next nominee of the convention.

"I am afraid that Mr. Bryan will suffer from too much friendship," was the comment of an Ohio man who came to town to represent John R. McLean. "It seems to me that the Democrats are protesting altogether too much."

The very first story that Bryan is likely to hear to-morrow morning will probably come direct from Mr. Altgeld. The latter believes that Mayor Harrison is a candidate for President. Speaking of this, he said to-night:

"Harrison is an intense candidate for President and believes that if he is discreet and can fool the members of his own party about his alleged loyalty to Bryan that he can ultimately enter into an alliance with Tammany which will result in his nomination. He is not friendly to Bryan and never has been."

Bryan's arrival here will set at rest all the gossip about his attitude at to-morrow night's meeting. He left Omaha to-night, but, according to a dispatch from there, he had not fully determined whether he will speak or revoke his acceptance of the invitation. He will consult his friends about the matter here before deciding.

Altgeld and Stone Meet.

Altgeld met him, however, at the office of General Manager Cook, but the greeting was not as warm as usual. Altgeld said:

"I never knew an individual committeeman who was more than a mile high. I guess if one of those fellows who are going to attend that meeting tomorrow was to walk off a pier into the lake this big world of ours would go right on revolving just the same as it has been doing since the beginning of time."

"As I think of it, I believe you're right, Altgeld," the ex-Governor of Missouri said. "I guess it would revolve, too, if some of the other fellows walked into your lake."

To-night Altgeld assembled a select number of 16 to 1 pioneers at the Auditorium Annex. George Fred Williams, aspirant for the Vice-Presidential nomination; Judge Tardiff, of Kentucky, who aspires to the same honors; C. S. Darrow, who will preside at to-morrow night's meeting, and several others were there. They discussed the situation that is presented by the calling of the midsummer meeting of the National Committee.

Before he went upstairs Mr. Altgeld spoke the sentiments of the radical silver men to the reporters in the lobby of the hotel:

"Suppose," he said, "that the enemies of silver and the opponents of Bryan should obtain enough power in the National Committee to make that body inimical to the great issue of 1896, and to the man who lead the fight in that year. What would be the result? The common people would rise en masse, declare that the committee was a traitorous organization and wipe it out of existence. That is what would happen. A new committee would be appointed, a committee composed of men who were known to be loyal to the issues which constitute the party's only strength. Let them do anything they please. I do not care. They will have to answer to the people."

Naught to Say of New Scheme.

"Do you approve of the new scheme of reorganization abolishing the present Ways and Means

Chicago platform stands first for the nomination of any man who sincerely holds those principles which we believe constitute the Democratic organization in the United States."

And we further declare that the electoral machinery in the State of New York is such that to attempt to elect the man now in control of the Tammany organization by work within that body would be fruitless.

In support of the first proposition laid down we have only to point to two recent humiliating instances in New York politics.

First, the marked contrast between the attendance, the enthusiasm and the high spirit of devotion shown at the dinner of the Chicago Platform Democracy, more widely known as the "Dollar Dinner," and the purely perfunctory tone of the dinner held on Jefferson's birthday by the so-called regular or Tammany organization; and second, the magnificent popular ovation given within the hostile walls of Tammany Hall to the one speaker who in the last three years has dared to cast aside the gag imposed by Tammany rulers and proclaim the gospel of the Chicago platform and put forward the name of William Jennings Bryan.

Point to the Record.

In support of the second proposition we point to this record: After the election of 1896 the first opportunity which the Democratic organization in New York had to put itself on record before the people was the nomination by the State Committee in 1897 of Judge Alton B. Parker for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. A committee appeared before the State Committee asking the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. It was refused, the representatives of the New York City organization voting against reaffirmation.

Second, the next opportunity for Tammany Hall to prove its loyalty to Democratic principles came when the organization in Greater New York was called upon to nominate a candidate for Mayor and to formulate a declaration of principles upon which that candidate should stand. Again reaffirmation of the Chicago platform was asked and refused, and a man was selected as candidate for Mayor whose loyalty in 1896 was of that perfunctory kind which confined itself to the casting of a secret ballot and avoiding public expression of opinion.

The Story of 1898.

Third, in 1898 the Democrats of the State of New York had to put a State ticket in nomination. The man who controls the so-called Democratic organization of the City of New York, who is himself that organization, Mr. Richard Croker, had said to a member of this committee that he would see that that convention should reaffirm the Chicago platform. Up to a few days immediately preceding the convention he and the men whom he dominated posed, as they still pose, as friends of that Democracy which finds its expression in the Chicago platform.

When the convention assembled they not only refused to reaffirm the principles laid down in 1896, but they refused to permit any man to gain the floor of the convention if they had reason even to suspect that he intended to mention the Chicago platform or the name of the man who ran for the Presidency upon it.

Facts of Public Record.

These are facts of public record. We put them before you now, believing that you are already cognizant of them. All that we have done is to put them in concrete form and re-emphasize them.

We issue this address in order that the fact may be put before the Democrats of the nation that the Tammany organization is indifferent, where it is not hostile, to those national issues for which the Democratic party stands, and we ask the co-operation of all Democrats, in or out of official station, in the work of giving to the Democratic voters of the State of New York an opportunity to express themselves and make their convictions effective in the nation.

JAMES R. BROWN, Chairman.
DR. GEORGE W. THOMPSON,
WILLIS J. ABBOT.

CHICAGO PLATFORM MEN ON SITUATION HERE.

New York State Organization Says That Tammany Does Not Control the Party.

Chicago, July 19.—The Chicago platform Democrats of the State of New York to-night issued an address "to the members of the Democratic National Committee and to the Democratic voters of the United States," as follows:

We, acting as a committee, created and authorized by the Chicago platform Democracy of the State of New York, desire to make public the following well-established facts concerning the situation in the State of New York, believing that every thing affecting the political situation in that great State is of national, rather than merely local importance.

We assert without fear of successful contradiction two propositions: First, an overwhelming majority of the voters in the Democratic party in the State of New York are enthusiastically in favor of the principles laid down in the Chicago platform of 1896, and demanding without qualification the nomination of that man who shall in his record and in his personal qualities most thoroughly stand for and incarnate those principles.

Second, we declare that the small group of men who have seized upon the machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York are abolutely opposed, openly or covertly, to all that